1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

THE SERI INDIANS

By W J McGee.

INTRODUCTION

Salient Features

Something has been known of the Seri Indians (Seris, Ceris, Ceres, Heris, Tiburones) since the time of Coronado, yet they remain one of the least-studied tribes of North America. The first systematic investigation of the tribe was made in the course of expeditions by the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1894 and 1895; it was far from complete. 114

The Seri Indians are a distinctive tribe in habits, customs, and language, inhabiting Tiburon island in Gulf of California and a limited adjacent area on the mainland of Sonora (Mexico). They call themselves *Kun-kaak* or *Kmike:* their common appellation is from the Opata, and may be translated "spry". Their habitat is arid and rugged, consisting chiefly of desert sands and naked mountain rocks, with permanent fresh water in only two or three places; it is barred from settled Sonora by a nearly impassable desert. Two centuries ago the population of the tribe was estimated at several thousands, but it has been gradually reduced by almost constant warfare to barely three hundred and fifty, of whom not more than seventy-five are adult males, or warriors. 101 [131] 133 161

The Seri men and women are of splendid physique; they have fine chests, with slender but sinewy limbs, though the hands and especially the feet are large; their heads, while small in relation to stature, approach the average in size; the hair is luxuriant and course, ranging from typical black to tawny in color, and is worn long. They are notably vigorous in movement, erect in carriage, and remarkable for fleetness and endurance. 142 [147]

The Seri subsist chiefly on turtles, fish, mollusks, water-fowl, and other food of the sea; they also take land game, and consume cactus fruits, mesquite beans, and a few other vegetal products of their sterile domain. Most of their food is eaten raw. They neither plant nor cultivate, and are without domestic animals, save dogs which are largely of coyote blood. 105

The habitations of the Seri are flimsy bowers of cactus and shrubbery, sometimes shingled rudely with turtle-shells and sponges; in some

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SOMATIC CHARACTERS

Several physical characteristics of the Seri Indians are so conspicuous as to attract attention even at first sight. Perhaps the most striking is the noble stature and erect yet easy carriage; next in prominence is the dark skin-tint; a third is the breadth and depth of chest; another is the slenderness of limbs and disproportionately large size of extremities, especially the feet; still another is length and luxuriance of hair; and an impressive character is a peculiar movement in walking and running.

The mean stature of the adult Seri may be estimated at about 6 feet (1.835 meters) for the males, and 5 feet 8 inches (1.727 meters) or 5 feet 9 inches (1.73 meters) for the females, these estimates resting on visual comparisons between Caucasians of known stature and about forty adult Seri of both sexes at Costa Rica in 1894. In several of the accompanying photomechanical reproductions (e. g., plates XIII, XVI, XIX, XXIII, and XXVIII) a unit figure, introduced partly for the encouragement of the individuals and groups but chiefly to afford a basis for approximate measurement, gives opportunity for test of the estimate, the figure measuring 5 feet 11 inches (1.80 meters) to 5 feet 11½ inches (1.812 meters), and weighing about 215 pounds in the costume shown, including hat and boots.[1] These pictures and some thirty unpublished photographs, like the observations on the ground, indicate that practically all of the fully adult males and several of the females overtop the Caucasian unit. The only definite measurement known is that of the youthful and apparently immature female skeleton examined by Dr Hrdlicka, of which the dimensions indicate a stature (estimated by the method of Manouvrier) of about 5 feet 3⅞ inches (1.62 meters),[2] or 3½ inches above the female normal of 5 feet ¼ inch (1.53 meters) given by Topinard; but this considerable stature is, probably on account of the youth of the subject, much below the mean indicated by the ocular and photographic comparisons (it corresponds fairly with that of the Seri maiden represented in plate XXV, whose age was estimated at 18 years). Naturally this striking stature, especially that of the warriors, has been much exaggerated by casual observers; the typical warrior, El Mudo, depicted in plate XIX, is indeed commonly reckoned as a 7-footer, though his actual stature (diminished somewhat in the pictures by fearsome shrinking from the ordeal of photographing) can hardly exceed

[1] The average height and weight of the unit figure (that of the author) are about 5 feet 8½ inches and 200 pounds, respectively.

[2] Or about 1.6078 meters estimated by the method of Rollet (cf. The Races of Man, J. Deniker, London, 1900, p. 33).

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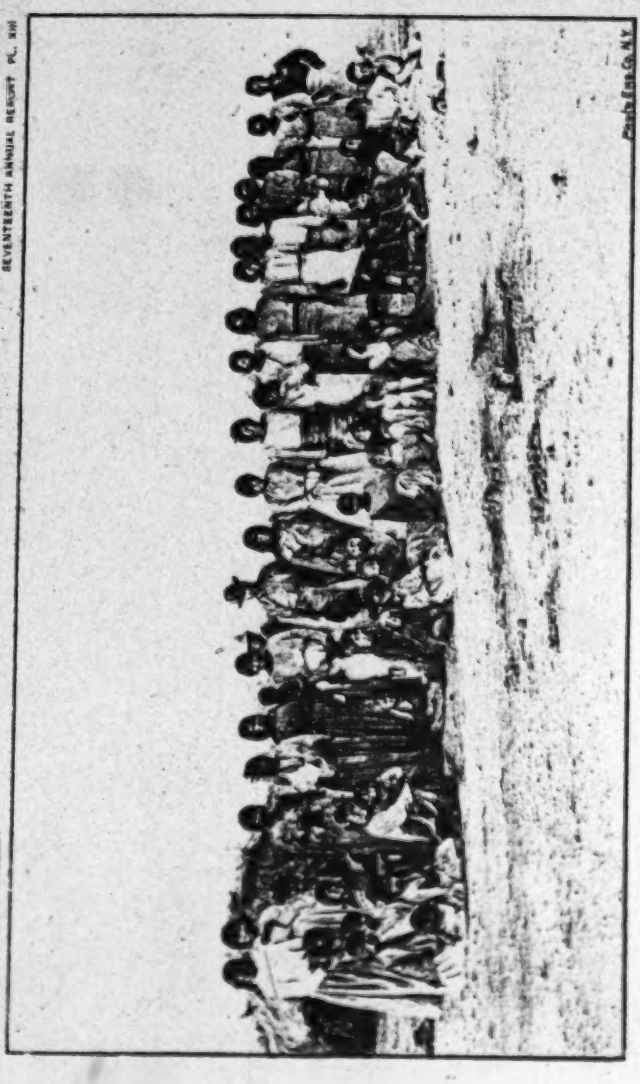

GROUP OF SERI INDIANS ON THE FRONTIER

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6 feet 3 inches (1.90 meters); while for centuries the folk have been reputed a tribe of giants. 141

The estimation of Seri stature is difficultated by the impossibility of defining maturity; and the effort to determine whether particular individuals were adult brought out clear indications of slowness in reaching complete maturity, i. e., of the continuation of somatic growth throughout an exceptionally long term in proportion to other stages in the life of the individual. Thus, with scarcely an exception, the polyandrous matrons were taller than the mean of 5 feet 9 inches, while the apparently adult maidens (with one exception) and the younger wives were below this mean; and in like manner the stature of the warriors varied approximately with appearance of age, all of the younger men falling below the mean, and all of the older (except Mashém) rising above it. The difficulty of estimation is further increased by the absence of age records and the impracticability of ascertaining and standardizing the habitually guarded expressions for relative age implied in the kinship terminology; so that the age determinations were roughly relative merely, and there was no means of fixing the absolute age of maturity, of puberty, of marriage, or of the assumption of manhood and womanhood howsoever defined. 141 145

Under the conditions, the determination of stature-range in the Seri rancheria at Costa Rica in 1894 was not only difficult but uncertain; yet in general terms it may be said that the women having two or more children—about twenty in number—were notably uniform in stature, ranging from about 5 feet 7½ inches (in the case of an aged and shrunken elderwoman) to 5 feet 11 inches; that the younger women were more variable; and that the warriors (seventeen in number), of whom only a part were apparently heads of families, were more variable still, though the variation, apart from that apparently correlated with age, was less than is customarily found among the exceptionally uniform Papago, and decidedly less than that seen among the Yaqui or the local Mexicans. 141

The Seri skin-tint is of the usual Amerindian bronze, save that it is exceptionally dark, with a decided tone of black. Essayed representations of the characteristic color appear in plates XVIII and XXIV; but the essays are little more satisfactory than the innumerable attempts at depicting the skin-color of the American aborigines that have gone before. Experienced observers of the native tribes may form an impression of the Seri color from the explanation that they are as much darker than the neighboring Papago as the Papago are darker than the average tribesmen about the Great lakes; the Papago themselves being as much darker than the southern plains or Pueblo folk as these are darker than those of the Lake region. The range in color seems to be slight; the variation among the 60 individuals of both sexes and all ages seen at Costa Rica was hardly perceptible, being less than that usually observed in a single family of any neighboring tribe; while the 142

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color distinction alone sufficed to distinguish the Seri from any other people at a glance. 142

Foremost among the general somatic distinctions between the Caucasian and the American native is the peripheral development of the former, displayed in better-muscled limbs, more expressive features, etc—i. e., the Caucasian body expresses a readily perceptible but difficultly describable peripherization, in contradistinction from the centralization displayed by the aboriginal body. Save in a single particular (the large feet and hands), the Seri exemplify this distinction in remarkable degree: their chests are strikingly broad, deep, and long, recalling the thoroughbred racer or greyhound; their waists are shortened by the chest development, yet are rather slender; their hips are broad and deep, with a clean-cut yet massive gluteal development; and, in comparison with the robust yet compact bodies, the tapering arms and legs seem incongruously slender.[1] This physical characteristic, like that of color, is insusceptible of quantitative expression, at least without much more refined observations than have been made; but its value may be indicated roughly by the statement that the Seri differs from the average aboriginal American in degree of somatic concentration as much as the average aborigine differs from the average Caucasian—though it is noteworthy that the departure in this direction from the aboriginal mean is in some measure regional (i. e., the Seri differ less in this respect from the Papago and other swift-footed natives than from the average tribesmen of the continent). The Seri robustness of body and slenderness of limb are brought out by the absence (in appearance at least) of adipose; the skin is strikingly firm and hard and evidently thick, yet the play of muscle and tendon beneath indicate a dearth of connective tissue and convey that impression of physical vigor which their familiars so miss in the photographs; and in no case, save perhaps in the young babe, could the slighest trace of obesity be discerned. Thus the Seri, male and female, young and old, may be described as notably deep-chested and clean-limbed quick-steppers, or as human thoroughbreds.

The somatic symmetry of the average Seri, marred somewhat by the slenderness of limb, is still more marred by the large extremities. The hand is broad and long, the fingers are relatively long as those of the Caucasian, the nails are peculiarly thick and strong, and the skin is so thick and calloused as to give a clumsy look to the entire organ; the feet are still larger and thicker-skinned, appearing disproportionately long and broad for even the heroic stature of the tallest warriors. The integument covering the feet, ankles, and lower legs is incredibly firm and hard, more resembling that of horse or camel than the ordinary human type;

[126]

[1] The photo-mechanical reproductions do but meager justice to the splendid chest development of the Seri, young and old; for they were not only at semicommand rest during the better hours at which photography was most feasible, but invariably quailed before the mysterious apparatus and crouched shrinkingly in such wise as to contract their chests and lose their habitually erect and expansive carriage.

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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SERI FAMILY GROUP

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[FACING P. 139]

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its astounding protective efficiency being attested by the readiness with which the Seri run through cactus thickets so thorny as to stop horses and dogs, or over conglomerated spall-beds so sharp that even the light coyote leaves their trail. In the absence of measurements it may merely be noted that the hands and feet of the Seri are materially larger, not only absolutely but relatively to their stature, than those of neighboring tribesmen or even of Mexican and American workmen. And, on the whole, it may be said that in their proportions, as in their stature and color, the Seri are strikingly uniform, their range being less than that commonly observed in contemporary tribes, and the differences between them and their neighbors much exceeding the range among themselves. 142

Somatically distinctive as is the Seri at rest, he (or she) is much more so in motion—though the characteristics so readily caught by the eye are not easily analyzed and described. Perhaps the most conspicuous element in their walk is a peculiarly quick knee movement, bringing the foot upward and forward at the end of the stride; this merges into an equally quick thrust of the foot forward and downward, with toe well advanced, toward the beginning of the next stride; and these motions combine to produce a singular erectness and steadiness of carriage, the body moving in a nearly direct line with a minimum of lateral swaying or vertical oscillation, while the legs neither drag nor swing, but spurn the ground in successive strokes. Thus the walk seems notably easy and graceful, while the walker carries an air of alertness and reserve power, as if able to stop short at any point of a pace or to bolt forward or backward or sidewise with equal facility; he simulates the "collected" animal whose feet tap the ground lightly and swiftly while his body appears to yield freely to voluntary impulse. In this deer-like or antelope-like movement all the Seri are much alike, and all are decidedly removed from their neighbors, even the light-footed Papago. The component motions are most conspicuous in leisurely walking, though the resultant movement is more striking in rapid walk or the incredibly swift run of youths and adults. The general movement is akin to that shaped by the habit of carrying burdens balanced on the head, as the Seri women actually carry their water ollas for astonishing distances; but the carriage is shared—indeed, best displayed—by the warriors and growing boys, who are not known to carry water in this way. 481 [482]

Among the conspicuous but nondistinctive somatic characters of the Seri is luxuriant straight hair habitually worn long and loose. Commonly the hair is jet-black for most of the length, growing tawny toward the tips; sometimes it is black throughout, while again the tawny tinge, or perhaps a bleached appearance, extends well toward the scalp. Age-grayness seems not to be characteristic; the most aged matrons known have no more than a few inconspicuous and scattered gray hairs, though the pelage of some is slightly bleached or faded. None of the warriors at Costa Rica showed the slightest grayness except 142 [302] 142 145

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142 Mashém (aged about 50 years), who had a few gray strands about the
145 temples; but it may be significant that the hair of the tribal outlaw Kolusio, who has lived with white men for full three score years, is iron-gray. Kolusio's pelage is trimmed in Caucasian fashion; that of Mashém
[115] is cut off mid-length in a manner exciting comment, if not derision, on the part of his fellows and others, and resulting in his (Spanish)
[302] sobriquet, Pelado (literally, Peeled, or idiomatically, Shorn); but with few exceptions the hair is kept long as it can be made to grow, and receives careful attention to this end. Naturally the length is somewhat variable; in many cases it depends to or slightly below the waist, while in other cases it merely sweeps the shoulders; and in general it appears to increase in both length and luxuriance not only throughout adolescence, but up to late maturity, for the best pelages are presented by moderately aged persons, while none of the youths are so luxuriantly tressed as their elders. Not the slightest trace of baldness appears. The infantile pelage is short, brownish in color, soft or even silky, and inclined to curl toward the tips. It is not until the age of several months that the hair begins to acquire the adult character, and at least some children retain traces of the infantile pilary character up to 5 or even 10 years; and none of the children display such jet-black shock-heads as are frequently found among other tribes, whose adult pelage may nevertheless be much less luxuriant than that of the Seri. On the whole, it may be said that the Seri hair is luxuriant and vigorous beyond the aboriginal average, and that it, like various other somatic features, indicates a relatively late maturation in the life-history of the individual.

Both sexes are beardless. The female faces seen were entirely free of
142 strong pilary growth; one or two of the warrior faces showed scattering hairs, and Mashém sported a feeble and downy but jet-black mustache with an exceptional number of scattered hairs about the chin; while Kolusio shaved regularly, and might, apparently, have grown moderately stiff but straggling mustaches and beard. Axillary hair seems to be wanting; pubic hair is said to be scanty; otherwise the bodies are practically hairless (more nearly so than those of average Caucasians).

The teeth are solid, close-set, and even, and impress the observer as large; they close with the upper incisors projecting slightly beyond the lower denture in the usual manner.

128 The skeletal characteristics of the Seri are known only from a single
141 specimen obtained in the course of the 1895 expedition in such manner as to establish the identification beyond shadow of question. This skeleton was submitted to Dr Aleš Hrdlička for measurement and discussion.[1]

In making his examination, Dr Hrdlička compared the unquestion-

[1] A separate cranium was obtained by the 1895 expedition, having been sought and picked up by a Mexican member of the party in verification of his account of the killing of one of the Seri; but, in view of the possibility of erroneous identification, this skull was not submitted in connection with

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SERI MOTHER AND CHILD

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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GROUP OF SERI BOYS

[p. 144 A]

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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MASHEM, SERI INTERPRETER

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

Résumé of the Peculiarities of the Skeleton

The nerve and blood-vessel foramina are generally large. This character and the platycnemic tibiæ indicate an ample musculature of the subject. 141

The height is above the general average for a woman, which, according to Topinard, is 1.55.

The petro-basilar fissures are large and visibly pervious. This condition is found occasionally; significance doubtful; it is more frequent in young subjects.

Platycnemic tibiæ—This is considered a simian character.[1] It was found first by Broca in 1868[2] on bones from Eyzies; it is associated with relative strength of the muscles of the leg; is very frequent among the characters found on bones from the epoch of polished stone in Europe.[3] J. Wyman found this character more accentuated than at Cro-Magnon or at Gibraltar on a third of the tibiæ from the mounds of the United States.[4]

Perforated humerus—Noticed first by Desmoulins, 1826, on the humeri of Guanches and Hottentots;[5] occurs with greatest frequency in the following peoples:[6]

	Per cent.
156 neolithic humeri from around Paris	21.6
97 humeri of African negroes	21.7
122 humeri of Guanches	25.6
80 humeri from the mounds of United States (J. Wyman)	31.3
32 humeri of Polynesians	34.3
30 humeri of altaic and American races	36.2

Summarily, Dr Hrdlička's special determinations conform with the external observations on the Seri body; they indicate an exceptionally large stature, together with a notably well-developed and well-proportioned osseous framework, of the native American type, yet significantly approaching the Caucasian in several respects. It is especially noteworthy that the cranium is well formed and capacious, the precise measurements corroborating the external observation that the Seri head is of good absolute size, though relatively smaller (in comparison with height and weight) than that of some neighboring tribes of less stature—e. g., the Papago. It may be noted, too, that the imperfect ankylosis of the epiphyses, and various other skeletal features, are in accord with the inferences from the living body as to the slowness of attaining maturity. It may be noted further that the extraordinary development of the muscular attachments, especially in the masculine cranium, is quite in harmony with the habits of the tribe. 141 142 [145] [147]

The remaining somatic characteristics of the Seri are for the greater part of such sort as to be described by generalities and negatives. In general they correspond with those of typical American tribesmen and other peoples; and they do not exhibit striking peculiarities in proportion or structure. In the opposability of the thumb, the nonopposability of the hallux, and the independence of fingers and toes, the Seri hands and feet are developed quite up to, if not somewhat beyond, the 142 144

[1] Hovelacque et Hervé, Précis d'Anthropologie, 1887, pp. 132, 2037.
[2] Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie, 1868.
[3] Hovelacque et Hervé, op. cit., p. 113.
[4] Histoire Naturelle des Races Humaines, 1868, p. 304.
[5] Hovelacque et Hervé, op. cit., p. 291.

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

142 Amerindian[1] average; the feet are set straight in walking, as befits the
[144] pedestrian habit; the arms are not elongated, and the thighs seem no longer in proportion to other elements of the stature than are those of the highest human types. In like manner the bodies are notably free
[304] from artificial deformation; the skulls are not flattened or otherwise distorted; there is no scarification, or even tattooing; neither ears nor lips are pierced for pendants or labrets; the teeth are not filed or drilled, though in some cases at least the first incisors of females are extracted; and while there are trustworthy records of the piercing of the nasal septum for the insertion of pendants, no examples were found at Costa Rica in 1894. The food habits and other customs of the tribe indicate, or at least suggest, more or less specialized and perhaps distinctive internal characters; but, without actual examination of the organs, these inferred characters demand little more than passing notice.

On reviewing the more prominent somatic characters of the Seri, it is found that the greater number are either functional or presumptively correlated with function, and that only a few—chiefly stature and color—are simply structural; accordingly a comparison of the peculiar somatic features and the peculiar individual habits of the tribe would seem to be instructive in more than ordinary degree.

361 The most striking trait of the Seri is the pedestrian habit. The warriors and women and children alike are habitual rovers; their jacales and even their largest rancherias are only temporary domiciles, evidently vacant oftener than occupied; the principal rancherias are separated by a hard day's journey or more; and none of the known
[312] rancherias or jacales of more persistent use are nearer than 4 to 10 miles from the fresh water by which their occupants are supplied. Probably the most persistently occupied rancherias of the last half century have been those located from time to time near Costa Rica, yet even these were seldom occupied by the same group for more than a fortnight or possibly a month, and were often vacated within a day or two after erection. Still more temporary camps intervene between jacales, and their sites may be seen in numbers in the neighborhood of the better-beaten paths, or along the shores, or even over the trackless spall-strewn plains; they may be merely trampled spots, sparsely strewn with oyster shells and large bones gnawed at the ends, usually in the lea of a shrub or rock; in places of small shrubbery or exceptionally abundant grass there may be two or three or perhaps half a dozen "forms" (suggesting the temporary resting places of rabbits), in which robust bodies nestled and shrugged themselves into the warm earth and under the meager vegetation. Rarely there are ashes and cinders hard by, to mark the site of a tiny fire, and more frequently battered and stained or greasy bowlders record their own use as meat-

[1] The term *Amerind* (with the self-explanatory notations *Amerindian*, *Amerindic*, etc.) has been established by the Anthropological Society of Washington as a convenient collective designation for the aboriginal American tribes (American Anthropologist, new series, vol. 1, 1899, p. 562).

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TYPICAL SERI WARRIOR

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1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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TYPICAL SERI MATRON

[p. 156 A]

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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SERI RUNNER

[p. 156 A]

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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SERI MATRON

Cp. 160 A

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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YOUTHFUL SERI WARRIOR

[p. 162 A]

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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SERI MAIDEN

Cp. 166 A)

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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SERI ARCHER AT REST

[p. 200 A]

2: Kroeber E-5 (1930)1931 NU31 Seri NU31

PHYSICAL TYPE

123 I had a calipers and rule with me on Tiburon Island, but no
141 stature rod. The Seri proved not to object to being measured, but in order to avoid the possibility of arousing prejudice, I had left the matter to the last; but for this, my series would have been longer. The results are given in the adjoining table. The somewhat unconventional finger and foot measurements were taken because of the seeming length (more probably only unusual slenderness) of these members, but may give an approximate indication of the bodily height.

114 McGee is undoubtedly in error (p. 136) in estimating the average
141 height of Seri men at 1825 mm., of women between 1727 and 1750. I would deduct 100 mm. from these figures.[17] The Seri impressed me as less tall than the Mohave and Maricopa, who run about 1720 to 1740.[18] Hrdlička[19] found the following for the region: 53 American Pima, 1718; 50 Papago, 1709; 50 Yaqui, 1696; 30 Opata, 1670; 53 Mayo, 1673; 1 Seri, 1707. The Seri look taller than they are on account of their slenderness. This in turn might be due to preponderant animal diet, general malnutrition, or congenital type. Certainly their calves, arms, and wrists are notably thin. The forearm bones in particular look long and exceptionally thin. The muscles are generally firm.

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Head form, and nose index for adults, run close to those of other Sonoran tribes. Thus:

Cephalic index, 13 Seri men, women, and children, 80.4; Hrdlička,[20] 1 Seri, 81.3; 50 Mayo, 80.3; 31 Opata, 79.3; 49 Yaqui, 78.5. The Pima in the United States are longer headed, 78.1. Eleven Yaqui skulls averaged 75.7, equivalent to 77+ in the head by the usual estimate.

Nasal index, Seri, 4 men of 28 and up, 79.3, 4 women of 20 and up, 74.7, mean of total 8 adults, 77; Hrdlička, 1 Seri, 71.9; 53 Mayo, 80.2; 31 Opata, 81.1; 52 Yaqui, 78.9; 50 Papago, 79.8; 53 American Pima, 78.1; ten Kato, 38 Mohave, 82.

The Seri are slightly broader headed and narrower nosed than the others, but the difference does not seem significant, especially in view of the smallness of the Seri series.

141 Physiognomically the Seri are quite different both from the
142 Yaqui and Mayo and the American Pima and Papago; in fact con-

[Text continues on page 38]

[17] Hrdlička, in McGee, 142-147, gives the following on the skeleton of a Seri woman of age 20-24: Stature (computed by Manouvrier method), about 1620 mm.; indicated musculature, ample; cranial index (occipital deformation, probably unintentional), 86.3; nasal index, 49; skull capacity (Broca) 1443, (Flower) 1490 cc.

[18] Mohave, 1714; Yuma, 1722; Maricopa, 1749 (Hrdlička, in Putnam Anniversary Volume, 403-426, 1909); Maricopa, 1722 (ten Kate, Journ. Am. Ethnol. and Archaeol. 3:117-144, 1904).

[19] Putnam volume, as just cited; the Seri, in AA, 6:88, 1904.

[20] AA, 6:86-88, 1904. The nasal index means are given by Hrdlička. Neither means nor individual measurements are given for cephalic index, but the percentage distribution in index ranges of one point allows the calculation of an approximate mean.

2: Kroeber E-5 (1930)1931 NU31 Seri NU31

stitute a distinctive type, as shown by McGee's pictures of them, as well as mine (figs. 1-11). Physiognomic distinctiveness however frequently fails to appear in measurements, at any rate the standard ones, and is often no doubt largely a matter of expression rather than of features. Expression must be determined by habitual feelings and behavior, and these in turn are heavily influenced by culture, which again, through subsistence, is interrelated with geographical environment. It is therefore expectable that a tribe like the Seri would look different from other populations. The one feature of face which impressed me as a Seri anatomical peculiarity was narrowness of lower jaw as compared with breadth in the region of the cheekbones. The reader's verdict from the photographs may or may not coincide with mine.

2: Kroeber E-5 (1930)1931 NU31 Seri NU31

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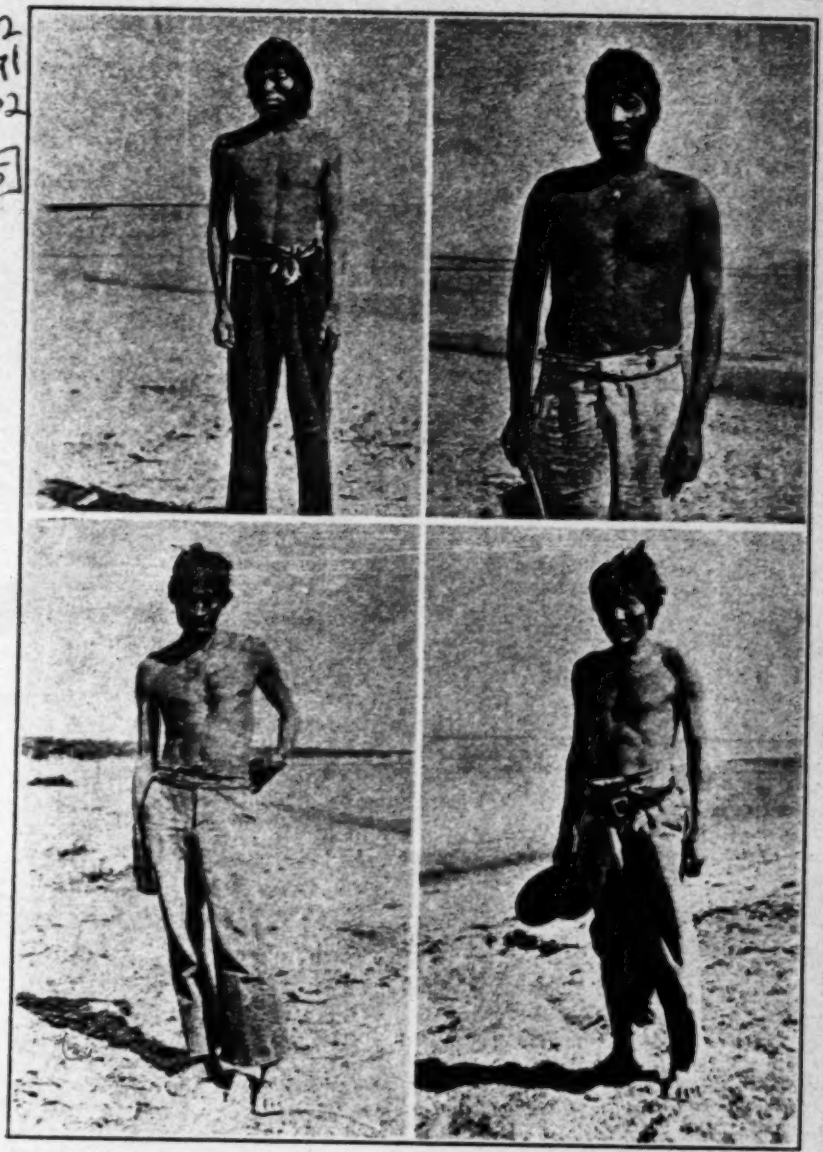

FIG. 1 (upper left). *Young man with long hair.*

FIG. 2 (upper right). *Chico Romero, official Seri chief and principal informant. The largest individual seen.*

FIG. 3 (lower left). *Elderly man of the spare Seri type.*

FIG. 4 (lower right). *Native policeman for the Mexican government.*

2: Kroeber E-5 (1930) 1931 NU31 Seri NU31

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FIG. 5 (upper left). *Maria, wife of Chico, with their baby.*

FIG. 6 (upper right). *Heavier Seri type on beach of Tiburon Island, a bay of El Infernillo in background.*

FIG. 7 (lower left). *Man, youth, and boy.*

FIG. 8 (lower right). *On Punta San Miguel, mainland, mangroves in background.*

2: Kroeber E-5 (1930)1931 NU31 Seri NU31

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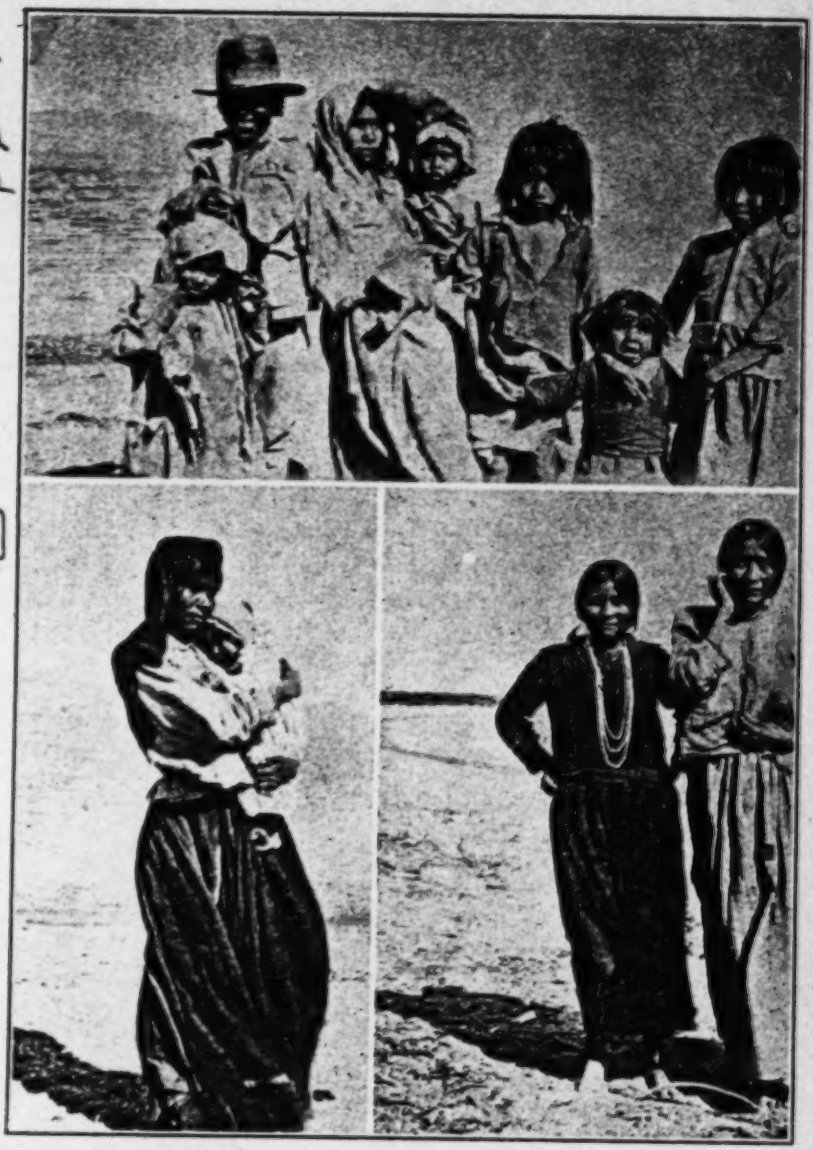

FIG. 9 (upper). *Seri children showing variety of expressions at camera experience.*
FIG. 10 (lower left). *Young woman with sickly baby.*
FIG. 11 (lower right). *Two girls, the shorter unmarried.*

2:Davis & Dawson E-5 (1923-1940) 1945
NUSI Seri NUSI

THE SAVAGE SERIS OF SONORA—I

By EDWARD H. DAVIS AND R. YALE DAWSON

000 us first acquaint ourselves with the life and habits of the Seri before the Spaniard trod upon his thorny land.

131 His homeland speaks first of isolation. Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, and the adjacent coast of Sonora are protected on one side by stormy seas and on the other by even more forbidding deserts. The natural isolation of this habitat set its people apart from all other human beings, and the two or three thousand Seris, wandering between their desert island and the mountain-

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FIG. 1. CHICO ROMERO, SERI CHIEF
WEARING A KILT OF PELICAN SKINS WHICH USED TO BE THEIR ONLY MATERIAL FOR GARMENTS. NOTE THE CORD MADE OF HUMAN HAIR CARRIED IN THE HAND.

[p.193(B)]

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FIG. 10. SERI BELLE
WEARING A PAINTED DESIGN SUCH AS FORMERLY WAS INDICATIVE OF THE BLOOD LINE OF A GIVEN CLAN.

264 hut, the rotting flesh and cartilage of its noisome interior to be explored and mouthed by the toddling children or gnawed by the cringing coyote-curs attached to the rancheria.

223 At certain seasons or when deemed propitious by the elders of the family, a pelican harvest was planned. Isla Tasne, some fifteen miles from Tiburon Island, is the haunt and breeding ground of the pelican that served not only as a valuable food supply for the Seris, but also as the chief source of apparel. At such seasons temporary rancherias were set up on the shores of Bahia Kino, and when conditions were favorable, or when hunger prompted them, the balsas [502] would be launched in the evening toward Isla Tasne, the women of the party lying prone on the cane bundles and propelling the craft by paddling with their hands or with large hatchet clam shells. Reaching the island after dark, the balsas were left in charge of the women while the men and older boys, armed with clubs, crept up over the slippery, guano-covered rocks to rush on the roosting fowls and slaughter them. The [264]

[p. 179(B)]

3:Davis & Dawson E-5 (1922-1940) 1945
NU31 Seri NU31

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FIG. 12. SERI MOTHER AND BABE
SERI MOTHERS COMMONLY HAVE TOO MUCH MILK AND FREQUENTLY RELIEVE THEMSELVES BY SUCKLING AN ORPHANED PUPPY OR SOMETIMES EVEN A BABY PIG.

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ing, and were carried in cane tubes. The paints were carefully prepared, applied, and preserved, and, as indispensable feminine accompaniments even on the longest journeys, were among the most highly prized of the people's possessions. The importance of

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the face-painting custom, established in the old tribal life, remained strong even as the slaughter of the warring tribe progressed

[p. 201(B)]

3:Davis & Dawson E-5 (1922-1940) 1945
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372 it take its two hands, rub them over its head
773 and then rub them together a few times? The Indians noticed this and in this way we were taught by this little fly how to make fire by rubbing a stick back and forth between our two hands."

773 In response to comments about the nocturnal howling of the coyote, Chico told another interesting tribal legend. "A long time ago all Seris were birds or animals. The badger had charge of the saints or gods, which were little images carried in a pouch and hung around his neck by black strings.

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[643] FIG. 19. CHICO ROMERO
WHO SUCCEEDED OLD JUAN TOMAS AS CHIEF OF SERIS.

Coyote got to quarreling with badger and, watching his chance, grabbed the bag, tore it loose and ran off with it, giving his derisive laugh as he ran, and ever since coyote has been laughing at badger and all others.

[p.266(A)]

7: Marroquin E-5 (1955) 1957 NU31 Seri NU31

In general, the Seris have a healthy appearance; the most frequent complaints are gastro-intestinal and visual defects due to avitaminosis. It is very possible that given the difficult living conditions resulting from the desert environment, a rigorous selective process among the newborn takes place so that only those who possess exceptional physical qualities survive. This explains why the majority of them retain the physical characteristics described by Hardy more than a century ago: "the Indians of Isla Tiburón are tall, healthy and well built".

In spite of attempts at education, the Seris do not practice the elemental rules of hygiene; their way of life, neglecting this aspect, contributes to increase the unhealthy foci which exist in the places where they have established themselves.

Dwellings.—The Seris retain many vestiges of their nomadic life, among them the hut which serves as their living quarters; many of them are simple provisional arrangements for sheltering themselves from wind and sun, and they bear no relationship to the stability and durability of our dwellings. The Seri hut was made to meet the necessities of a nomadic people who had no reason to spend much time nor work on making a dwelling which would only be used for a season (one, two or at the most three months). Nevertheless, some innovations have been introduced in the last 20 years, so that we must distinguish between two types of houses. The primitive model consists of a series of scrub pine arches interwoven with branches from the same shrub almost totally covered by foliage, tortoise shells, *zacate*, etc., with only a small hole in one of its ends as an entrance (this type of hut is the same that McGee saw in 1894 when the Seris still led a nomadic life).

In the new model more resistent woods are used, like *tabueso*, *torote*, etc., and poles, between which is laid a layer mud. The house is rectangular, without windows; with only one entrance, but always larger than the entrance to the brush hut. Other models would have to be added to these two, due to the incorporation and utilization of tents made in the United States which some U. S. tourists or the Society of Friends have given them. The tent is used as permanent living quarters; or sometimes combined with branches to cover the primitive type huts.

Domestic Animals.—The Seris are very fond of domestic animals like the dog, cat, and finally, the chicken. For all practical purposes these animals live together with the family; they rest on the piles of rags and sand which serve the Indians as beds; lick the plates and cooking utensils; dirty the house; increase the household fauna with their fleas and other vermin thus contributing to create and unhealthy atmosphere in the home.

Problems of Intoxication.—Their dealings with the fish buyers, in whose stores are sold beer, mezcal and tequila, has turned them to the consumption of these drinks. The Seri drinks liquor in an uncontrolled

9:Malkin E-5 (1953-1955)1962 MU31 Seri MU31

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OUTLINE OF SERI CULTURE

161 At the moment their number should have increased again, after a disastrous epidemic in the 164 spring of 1955.

Biological Background

●142 The Seris are somewhat atypical among the peoples of the general area in that they represent a very slender, sinewy, tall type. This is true of both men and women. This physical type in general is apt to be associated with the desert habitat and the Seris answer the requirements very well. As shall be seen, their economy also repre- 433 sents characteristic adaptation to the desert conditions of pre-agricultural people.

Economy

The Seris readily fell into the category of the pre-agricultural hunters and gatherers with one variant, dependence on the produce of the sea, whether marine turtles, fish or littoral invertebrates.

[241] Here the Seri provide another exception for the region. They are the only group that never had any agriculture. McGee has pointed out their lack of agricultural sense and this has also been mentioned by Kroeber and by incidental Mexican visitors. Of late years, some efforts have been made by the Mexican government and the American Friends' Service Committee to persuade them [648] toward agriculture, but to no avail. The Seris [464] occasionally hire out to the surrounding Mexican or American rancher-farmers but grow restless after a few days of cotton picking and retire, with their advanced pay lost to the employer. On the other hand, efforts to teach them related practices, well digging for example, also failed to interest them. To this day they remain much in the original pattern of economy.

262 McGee (1898:214) who had a chance to observe 114 them from the first hand and who also had access to valuable information from the outsiders gives the following figures for their diet:

land game, large and small (incl. stolen stock)	21%
waterfowl and eggs, incl. pelican	13
sea-turtles	25
fish	15
shellfish	10
cactus fruit	9
other plants	6
miscellaneous	2
total animal 84%	marine 65%

Kroeber (1930:20) questions these figures and thinks that shellfish represents greater percentage than McGee indicated. He also thinks the use of turtles had been exaggerated. He figures the dependence on the animal diet as 75% and on marine 60% but he suspects that these figures are too high for a band with ready access to countless cacti and mesquite.

[P.6B]

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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Seri Indians

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Blind Seri Indian, 1939
Best paddler we had

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Candelario completes his decoration
one of our paddlers - 1936

123 handed to show their friendliness.

142 291 123 [302] [411] One was a young man with rather pleasant features, his braided hair hanging below his shoulders. His name was Antonio Herrera. The other was a wild-looking specimen called Ramon Blanco. His hair was a tangled mat with a short braid behind, suspicious black piercing eyes, long sparse moustache and chin-beard hiding a broad cruel mouth. He wore the remnants of an old sweater, a short dirty kilt, or skirt, nearly to his knees, a belt full of cartridges, mostly empty, and a long knife in a rawhide scabbard.

123 [745] [291] The young man had been baptized and given a name by Roberto, who had acted as godfather or *patrona*, many years ago. He wore a hat, jacket, and pants of blue denim, and *guaraches*, or sandals of rawhide.

We shook hands all around and then they called and halloed in the brush and soon three women and a lot of children, wild and half-clothed, filed into camp. The women were tall, gaunt, unkempt, ragged and barefooted, paying us not the slightest notice. They were bearing on their heads large baskets filled with all their earthly possessions---cooking ollas, scraps of cloth, pieces of turtle meat, bone brads, hair brushes, and odds and ends. They carried, also, an infant or two wrapped in odd bits of rags. Several gaunt dogs followed in their wake.

342 [512] In all, three families came trailing in, removed their household equipment from their heads and resumed their interrupted and primitive housekeeping. Each family occupied its apartment in the row of brush shelters, separated from each other only by brush partitions with a total lack of privacy. These shelters, always open to the sea, serve as shade from the fierce rays of the sun, and also as windbreaks, but [361] are no protection from infrequent rains. They are occupied only for a brief period and then their nomadic tenants move on to fresh *cahuamas*, or sea turtle range.

123 [142] Soon, a third man arrived while we were near the huts, Manuel Encina. He was a man of sixty-five, gray hair and mustache, seamed features, and not evil looking. He was out of breath. He had gone for water to the same water hole where we had been yesterday, struck our tracks, had left his water cans and hurried back to warn his people. He was greatly relieved to find friends.

Since he had gone for water, inquiry revealed there had been no water in camp for two days, and six adults and one girl of thirteen and six children were thirsty. We gladly gave them one of our five-gallon cans of water and they were very grateful. They had caught a [225] [262] sea turtle the day before and gave us some turtle steaks which looked like beef or mutton.

312 482 123 As the camp was without water and we were running short, the young man and Encina offered to get some. Each took a *palanca*, or short shoulder pole with knotched ends, fitted empty five-gallon cans in

Seri - wild boy - 1926

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Seri child

261 will exist on very small rations, bear burdens, and walk long dis-
262 tances. Their food is anything that walks, flies, crawls or swims,
[252] and they eat it raw with the same relish that we eat it cooked. There is but one thing they will not eat; they draw the line on the Gila monster. They are the most perfect type of human being adapted to desert conditions that exists today. Convey them blindfolded many miles into the heart of the desert, empty-handed, remove their blinders, and they will find both food and water where others would perish. The Papagos and Yaquis do almost as well."

302 We gave the women a small bag of flour and three or four cubes of
[123] sugar around, and the men three packets of tobacco each and two boxes of matches. Matches with them are very precious and are rarely used. Rather than use a match a woman came over to our fire and borrowed some coals to rebuild her fire. From this point the nearest matches are a good deal over one hundred and twenty miles distant, so they have to economize in every thing.

422 Each rag is valuable, and flour, sugar, coffee and rifle shells
[434] are absolutely priceless. While they know money, it has no value here.
[437] Only commodities go here. The most highly prized things are boards to
[389] make boats and rifle shells to get game and protect themselves. All empty shells are saved, the primer punched out, straightened, a match head put in, a little pinch of powder on top, the shell filled up, a long bullet inserted, the shell pinched tight, and a fresh set of ammunition is made.

142 The women and children certainly did look wild. Their hair was
291 frowsy and unkempt, their skirts and waists a patchwork of dirty rags
302 coming just below the knees; their features seamed and hard and cruel. Their complexion was very dark. They had no under garments. The children wore only a dirty shirt coming a little below their thighs, and even that is ragged. One or two of the women had a dirty bandanna over their heads. How I wished I could have seen them in their ancient, picturesque pelican-skin kilts!

302 I happened to witness the operation of a Seri beauty parlor. A
[924] mother brushed the hair of her thirteen-year-old daughter with a brush
[293] made from the fibrous roots of a certain grass tied together with
[515] sinew. During the operation if she came across a *piojo*, and she found several, she plucked him away from his feeding ground and dropped him in the fire.

The hair neatly brushed, the mother then mixed paint in a small vessel and with a tiny stick painted a bright blue design under the eyes and across the cheeks and nose, and then she added narrow white stripes, which, contrasting with the blue and the dark skin, produced a very striking effect. This paint is easily removed and the women often paint and remove three different face designs in one day.

304 I did not see tattoo work on either men or women, nor did they
301 wear ceremonial feathers as did our western Indians.

000 wear ceremonial feathers as did our western Indians. I saw no skin or
164 cutaneous disease, or evidence of tuberculosis or of trachoma---the curse of our Indians.

• 142 One boy-child of five years was a handsome child---fat, round,
302 sturdy, with roving great black eyes, large thick lips, a picture of
[241] perfect health. He was almost naked. His hair was done in a pigtail
[657] with a red string braided into it. His face like all the others was dirty, but he waded into the shallow water with a short spear and I saw him catch two crabs with his little harpoon. The water did not bother his face.

415 They had no plates or eating tools, except large deep clam shells,
412 cast up by the sea, which served as cups and dippers. Their long, keen
264 belt knives were used for cutting, carving or skinning, and always the
[258] fingers for eating. They gathered in a circle around an olla of seeds of long grass growing on the sea bottom prepared by winnowing, parching and grinding, and then cooked with turtle oil. Each one dipped his or her fingers into the olla and conveyed them to the mouth without losing a drop, and licked them off with great relish.

231 The dogs eat with the family. There were six or seven half-starved
264 ones. If someone picked up a piece of turtle flipper the dog often took the first lick at it, bit off a piece or licked it before it reached the owner's mouth. The dogs were not punished. They were just slapped to keep them out of the pots.

123 We had a great time that evening in Seriland. The young man played
534 his violin. This consisted of a hollow box cut out of a *palo verde*
[824] tree, and a piece of pine about sixteen inches long; terminating in a
[288] hollow where a single peg was fitted. The one string was twisted deer
[237] sinew, and the bridge was a small round clam shell at the far end. The
[533] bow was a small bent stick and some black horsehair. On the handle was a wad of rosin fastened underneath. By fingering this string a few weak squeaky notes were made, and this was the classical music of the Seris.

Manuel Encina seized his gourd rattle and began chanting. Herrera tapped a tin can and I beat on an inverted basket and the orchestra
535 was in full swing. A young girl, Rosa, dragged out a turtle shell and
123 standing on it began to dance. This dance consisted of stepping up and down quickly with each foot alternately, and this stamping, barefooted, emitted a hollow sound. Every once in a while I let out an
[126] Indian yell which pleased the Seris very much. For two hours they had a real swell time. We took one flashlight of the proceeding.

[342] Each family was in their hut, which afforded very slight shelter
[362] as they were only partially roofed over and the sides were broken
[354] down in places. The huts were all adjoining and each had a little
[361] campfire, which did not give much illumination, so the dancing was in semi-darkness.

[text continues on p. 163]

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Carrying firewood

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Seri basket maker - 1934

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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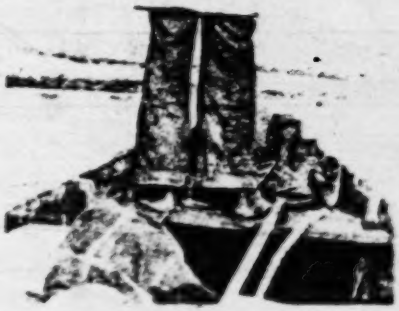
Poised for harpooning sea turtles off Tiburon Island - 1936



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The catch

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10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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Seri faces

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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Seri young man

Seri Indian

123 It was a beautiful morning in early May, and the water was still
[202] as a pond, reflecting all the sunrise tints like a mirror. After a breakfast of clams and broth, bread and sand and bronco tea, we made a big smoke and were answered by a similar smoke two miles off, so we knew our friends were on the way.

123 In one hour they began trailing in, the women each with a load on
482 her head, walking graceful and erect. On one head was an inverted
[415] turtle shell containing nearly all the family belongings done up in rags. On the top was the most precious belonging of all---the rifle. The man carried two or three ollas and other things on a shoulder stick. Everything necessary for their home was carried on their heads.

123 Soon the Indian Blanco was seen paddling in his *balsa;* he also had a load and had paddled all the way from Ironwood camp against wind and sometimes tide. As they were all very thirsty we gave them water around. They immediately went to the shore as it was low tide, and began gathering small oysters from the rocks. Soon each woman returned with a half bushel of them on her head.

About three o'clock and for an hour or so thereafter, Antonio Herrera, the Chief's son Chico, the old Chief Juan Tomas, two other men and one woman, came drifting into camp with their dogs. Each one was loaded with things. They were a pretty wild looking bunch. There was very little food and little water for so many.

648 The Chief said that a day or two before, some of his men had a
731 fight with some sailors (Mexicans) on the Island of San Estevan four or five miles off the south west corner of Tiburon. Nobody was killed, but the two boats, the wealth of the Island, had drifted away and were lost, leaving eight men marooned on the Island. They had gone there to gather *aescal* to make drink to celebrate a wedding to come off soon. Three men were five days without water. They sent up frantic smoke signals every day. At last they were seen, and help went for them in the only remaining boat on the Island. They were rescued.

648 The Chief and his men and women, with us, are going to Hermosillo
484 ninety miles afoot with all their belongings to ask the Government
123 for food and help.

142 The Chief looks to be seventy years old, a grim dark-skinned in-
[422] dividual with a thin fringe of hair on his upper lip, broad nose, wide nostrils, small black eyes. He is well-built and erect. None of those that I have seen so far have any fat. They are lean and sinewy.
[302] The young men are of large build, high cheek bones, some with hair on
[291] their lips, their long black hair braided; sometimes with a strand of red worsted. All were either barefooted or wore sandals. I saw one pair of sandals made out of turtle hide; another of burro hide.

648 When the Chief arrived, the sail of a vessel was seen over the
423 beach. Bob recognized it as belonging to a launch of a Yaqui Indian

[text continues on p 180]

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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Seri Indians at home

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Seri Indians preparing their meal

123 484 Then Chico Romero and his load of children and dogs arrived and he unloaded his impedimenta on the beach, and soon the women came walking along the beach and joined the party. The boats carrying the heavy things and children; the women, with their babies and a few light things on their heads, walk along the beach when possible and follow the boats, which hug the shore to avoid the strong currents and tide. The boats are propelled by paddles mostly, though some of the Indians use oars. The women are slightly built, slender and inclined to be gaunt, owing to the hard life and lack of food. Their cheek bones are quite prominent and their profiles present protruding lips.

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422 [364] Having no permanent homes, moving hither and thither for their various food supply, household things are not accumulated and life is reduced to its very simplest elements and absolute necessities.

Crude baskets made from shoots of the torote tree, vessels in which to cook, and some patched rags in place of Pelican skins to serve as blankets to the fortunate few, constitute the family possessions. Strange to relate, many of the women have an over-supply of milk, and according to Roberto have puppies nurse what the babies cannot take. One woman was known to nurse a baby pig on one side and a puppy on the other.

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[264] [854] Family dogs lick all cooking vessels which is unnecessary as they are thoroughly clean when the Seris are through with them, and also lick the infants clean after performing their natural functions, so they are quite indispensable. I saw a Seri girl place on the sand a small can of water for a dog and then saw her drink some of the remainder and pour the rest back in a five-gallon can. Dogs frequently swim across the Infernillo to join their masters.

732 Asked about cripples and incompetents, Roberto said they probably did not exist. The conditions of survival were too precarious to admit of anyone living who was unable, by physical disability, to hunt or fish. There are two or three men who are nearly blind or so. The wives of these men eke an uncertain living for them by the hardest struggle. The sea turtle is the staple; one man and one good boat can secure a living for five families. There are now nine boats, but one boat to a family would practically free them from continual want. With the exception of four bones in the flippers and the bones of the head, all the sea turtle is used---the meat, blood, entrails, shell which furnishes food and oil, skin of flippers which furnishes sandals, sinew for strings. Nothing is wasted except contents of the entrails.

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123 Again, we laid our blankets on the clean white sand of the shore and were lulled to rest by the murmuring sea.

123 484 Daylight found us up the next morning, and we breakfasted, rolled up our blankets, pushed the boats into the sea and were off by the time the sun rose over the mountains and shone over a glassy sea. Two Seris towed their boat by a tump line, while a boy of twelve steered

177 been fastened with a string---each child eager for a safety pin. A
123 little child two and a half years old was shoved forward for a pin, its round black eyes dancing with anticipation, but its dress had no opening in front, so I laughed and shook my head and everyone appreciated the joke. But, not to be defeated, a little girl untied the child's waist from behind and spread it open, exposing its little brown body from head to feet, and called my earnest attention to it. I then pinned up the dress. Then the older ones crowded around me, but I had used up a whole paper of pins, so I shook my head. I gave the empty paper to an eager child, although a dozen hands were outstretched for it. By making the children happy I pleased the parents.

123 By this time the flour soup was thick and ready, and Roberto baled it out with a cup into the various vessels eagerly outstretched to receive it. As the cup would drip, little hands caught the priceless drops before they reached the sand. As each got his proportion he began sticking his fingers into the mess and licking them off. Many took their *pinole* to camp and the others secured a taste also. A small piece of bread dropped into the sand was snatched up, by a child, from under the nose of a dog. She rubbed off the sand and devoured it.

When all had vanished to their various camps I opened the box of candies---small round drops of green, red and yellow. I filled our coffee pot and went to each camp and gave each man, woman and child about ten candies.

439 Since I wanted shell necklaces, the women had combed the beaches
123 and gathered plenty of shells, and strung them while resting. This evening they were draped about their necks, and they wished to trade, so I traded for about a dozen---one small round mirror for one, five needles for another, five safety pins for another, blue face paint for another. Mirrors were most in favor.

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Seri outside beauty parlor

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Maria Jesusa - Great grand-daughter of Lola Casanova and Coyote Iguana. She is self-conscious and embarrassed to face the white man's magic box for the first time. Her face is decorated in blue, in a typical Seri design. Her features are more regular and attractive than the pure Seri and her clothing shows more taste and pride than her half sisters. Taken at La Cruz, island of Tiburon---E.H.D.

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Seri beauties

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca. 1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

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Juan Tomas - Chief of Seris, 1922

622 Thus passed a very striking character among the primitive races of Sonora, Mexico. He was brave and fearless in battle; crafty, cautious, and cunning in attack; cruel and merciless to his enemies. He was rarely caught off his guard, and always managed to extricate himself and his men from difficult situations. He was quick to think and act, and was wise with the wisdom learned at first hand on desert and sea from a rugged nature, reluctant to give up her secrets. He was a master hand at *balsa* building, a good hunter, fisherman, harpooner of *cahuama* (sea turtle), a good surfman, a good gambler, and an expert tracker. It was not unusual to possess two or three wives, but the old Chief, while married three times, had only one wife at a time. He was quite fond of the writer, and used to greet him with the true Mexican *abrazo*.

[123] It was in 1922 that I first met the grim old warrior on the shores of Tiburon, whither I had gone on a quest for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

[142] He was very dark, of medium height, thick set, with a broad, deep chest, very muscular, with shaggy brows and deep set eyes which, even at that age, ninety years, burned like coals of fire, and were suspicious and wary. He wore a braided pigtail down his back which contained a few gray hairs. For clothing, he wore a ragged shirt and an old pair of overalls, with a short kilt hanging from a belt, through which stuck a long naked knife of hoop iron, ground on abrasive rocks and keen as a razor.

[291] From infancy to the grave, the freedom of his feet was never hampered by shoes. Even at that advanced age, and until his last illness, he was perfectly able to care for himself, and follow his nomadic tribe on its devious trails along the coast and far in the interior. A walk of a hundred miles was not unusual. For ten rifle cartridges a Seri Indian once walked forty or fifty miles to deliver my message to Juan Tomas. From the time we first met, our friendship was never broken.

10: Davis E-5 (1922-ca.1939) 1965 NU31 Seri NU31

Chico Romero - Seri dressed in Pelican skins - 1924

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Seri Concha in Pelican skin robe or shirt - 1924